

# 3

Agricultural  
Clearance Manual

## Plant

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### *Bulbs and Tubers*

#### All Origins

**TABLE 3-1: Bulbs and Tubers for Planting from All Countries**

If:	Then:
Onion sets or flower bulbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-2</a>
Potato tubers	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-3</a>

**TABLE 3-2: Bulbs and Similar Structures that Grow Underground<sup>1</sup>**

If the bulbs originated in:	And:	With:	Then:
Canada	Are accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	→	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Netherlands or Belgium (may include bulbs from Great Britain, Israel, or Turkey via Netherlands)	Have transited Canada under Canadian Customs bond	Original seals <sup>2</sup> intact	CONTACT CBP AI
		Seals that are broken or missing	
	Have entered Canadian commerce and are now entering the United States	→	
A country <b>other than</b> Canada, Netherlands, or Belgium		→	

1 Includes onion sets and flower bulbs for planting.

2 Any seal (Canadian or Dutch Government; or belonging to the shipping company or exporter) that can be verified by comparison with a manifest or shipping documents.

**TABLE 3-3: Potato Tubers (Seed Potatoes)**

<b>If the tubers originated in:</b>	<b>And are from:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	<b>Other than</b> a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
		<b>Lacking</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country <b>other than</b> Canada	→	→	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Potato importations exceeding 500 pounds are subject to Agricultural Marketing Service requirements.

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### *Cotton Products*

#### Foreign Grown or U.S. Products Returned

**TABLE 3-4: Foreign Grown or U.S. Returned Cotton**

<b>If the product is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
Manufactured cotton, cotton batting, cotton wool, cotton wax, or cottonseed oil.	RELEASE
Raw cotton or cotton waste <sup>1</sup> (includes such things as card strips, fly waste, lint, linters, picker, thread waste), cotton bur, cottonseed cake, cottonseed feed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal, or dried cotton bolls	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Follow local CBP AI instructions to release commercial travelers' samples of U.S. grown cotton and wastes returning from Canada in baggage.



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### *Cut Flowers and Greenery*

#### Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-5: Canadian Origin Cut Flowers and Greenery**

If:	Then:
Conifer <sup>1</sup> Christmas trees or branches	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-6</a>
Commercially produced wreaths or garlands	RELEASE
<b>Other than</b> a commodity listed in the two cells above	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-12</a>



- 1 The term *conifer* refers to cone-bearing trees. Common examples include pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, and Douglas fir.

**TABLE 3-6: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches**

If:	Then:
A pine species (for example, white pine, Scotch or Scots pine)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-7</a>
<b>Not</b> a pine species (for example, fir, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir) <sup>1</sup>	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-11</a>

- 1 Conifer branches from species **other than pine** and less than 15 mm (1/2 inch) in diameter are **exempt** from gypsy moth certification requirements and may be released.



**TABLE 3-7: Cut Pine Christmas Trees or Branches<sup>1</sup>**

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-8</a>
Ontario or Quebec		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-9</a>
A province <b>other than</b> those listed in the two cells above	Accompanied by <b>both</b> of these documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ A certification of origin<sup>2</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur<sup>3</sup></li> <li>◆ A certification of origin and movement<sup>4</sup> stating that the trees were produced in and moved through an area of Canada where pine shoot beetle is not known to occur<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Cut pine Christmas trees or branches of Canadian origin are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 See [Appendix G](#).
- 4 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and moved through, and stating that the trees were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.





**TABLE 3-8: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia**

<b>If from:</b>	<b>And destined to:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-9: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements**

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-10</a>
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-10</a>
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.



**TABLE 3-10: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements**

If destined to:	And:	Then:
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle <sup>1</sup>	<b>Both</b> of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a certification of origin and movement <sup>2</sup> that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container)	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with pine shoot beetle	<b>Both</b> of the following conditions are met: 1. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container) 2. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ). If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “These articles were produced on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ).” <b>or</b> ◆ “These articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” <b>or</b> ◆ “These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ).”	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and moved through, and stating that the trees were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-11: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches OTHER THAN PINE**

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-12: Cut Flowers and Greenery of Canadian Origin OTHER THAN Conifer Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, or Garlands**

If a flower or branch (stem) from:	Then:
Almond ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Apple ( <i>Malus</i> spp.), Apricot ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cotton ( <i>Gossypium</i> spp.), Crabapple ( <i>Malus</i> spp.), English laurel ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Flowering quince ( <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.), Grape ( <i>Vitis</i> spp.), Nectarine ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Peach ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> spp.), Prune ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), or Quince ( <i>Cydonia</i> spp.)	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a plant listed above	<b>INSPECT</b> 5% of all cut flower shipments following directions in the Cut Flowers and Greenery Manual <sup>1</sup> <a href="http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/30Flowers_and_Greenery.pdf">http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/30Flowers_and_Greenery.pdf</a> <b>RELEASE</b> other shipments <sup>2</sup>

- 1 The 5% inspection rate translates to approximately every 20th shipment.
- 2 Cut flowers must enter when the port is staffed with a CBP Agriculture Specialist.

## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-13: Cut Flowers and Greenery from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada (Including Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, and Garlands)**

Contact a CBP Agriculture Specialist on all shipments of cut flowers and greenery of foreign origin **other than** Canada.

**Plant:** Cut Flowers and Greenery  
Foreign Origin Other than Canada

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### *Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs*

#### Verified Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-14: Verified<sup>1</sup> Canadian Origin Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs**

If:	Then:
Fresh fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-15</a>
Frozen or dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-20</a>
Preserved or cooked fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-22</a>

- 1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. It is important to note that fruits and vegetables, which were grown and harvested in other countries, may be identified as Canadian origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.



**Important**

Fruits and vegetables presented as from Canada may not necessarily have originated in Canada. Commodities entering Canadian commerce can be considered a product of Canada, however, this designation does not necessarily mean the product's origin is Canadian.

**TABLE 3-15: Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of Verified<sup>1</sup> Canadian Origin**

If:	Then:
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry) leaves, <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (goldenseal) roots, <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (clubmoss) plants, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> (bogbean) leaves, or <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT CBP AI
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (Chinese water spinach) or <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> (arrowhead)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-16</a>
Corn-on-the-cob	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-17</a>
A kind of potato	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-19</a>
<b>Other than</b> a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cells above	RELEASE

- 1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. It is important to note that fruits and vegetables, which were grown and harvested in other countries, may be identified as Canadian origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.

**TABLE 3-16: Canadian Origin Chinese Water Spinach or Arrowhead**

If:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit	In compliance with permit conditions	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> in compliance with permit conditions	CONTACT PPQ <sup>1</sup>
Lacking the above permit	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

**TABLE 3-17: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob**

If harvested in:	And moving to:	And:	And for:	Then:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer.”	Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-18</a>
	<b>Other than a</b> State listed in the cell above	Lacks the certification described in the cell above	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		—————→	Food or feed	RELEASE
British Columbia	—————→	—————→	Planting	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-18</a>
			Food or feed	RELEASE

**TABLE 3-18: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob for Processing into Seed for Planting**

If the shipment is:	And is:	Then:
Accompanied by <b>all three</b> of the following documents:  1. A Canadian certificate of origin (or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer”) <b>and</b> 2. A PPQ Permit <b>and</b> 3. A declaration of labeling	Consigned to an approved facility listed in <a href="#">Appendix D</a>	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> consigned to an approved facility	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Not</b> accompanied by all three of the documents in the cell above	—————→	



**TABLE 3-19: Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes<sup>1</sup>**

If from:	And are:	And:	And:	Then:
Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Completely peeled	_____→	→	RELEASE
	Not completely peeled	_____→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Completely peeled	_____→	→	RELEASE
	Not completely peeled	Accompanied by <b>one</b> of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), or 2. An E2 - Certificate of Inspection for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (CFIA/ACIA Form 2401) or an equivalent quality certificate 3. A Certificate of Origin <sup>2</sup>	→	
		Lacks one of the above documents	50 lbs or less, for personal use <sup>3</sup>	
			Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Use this table for fresh potatoes for food. For seed potatoes for planting, see [Table 3-3](#).
- 2 The Certificate of Origin must be signed by a CFIA inspector.
- 3 The potatoes must either be commercially bagged or accompanied by a grocery store receipt to provide proof of origin.

**TABLE 3-20: Frozen or Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs<sup>1</sup> of PROVEN<sup>2</sup> Canadian Origin**

If:	Then:
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry) leaves, <i>Cetraria islandica</i> (Iceland moss) plants, <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (goldenseal) roots, <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (clubmoss) plants or spores, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> (bogbean) leaves, or <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT CBP AI
Potatoes	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-21</a>
<b>Other than</b> a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	RELEASE

- 1 May be subject to FDA regulations.
- 2 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified to you as Canadian in origin. Obviously, tropical fruits and vegetables like citrus, mangoes, and avocados cannot have a Canadian origin. Likewise, if fruits like apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sand pears are presented for entry in the dead of winter, their origin is probably somewhere like Chile, not Canada.

**TABLE 3-21: Canadian Origin Frozen, Dehydrated, or Cooked Potatoes**

If:	And:	And:	And it:	Then:
Frozen	Merely frozen, cut or whole	Peel is <b>present</b>	→	Regulate the potatoes as if they were fresh. GO to <a href="#">Table 3-19</a>
		Peel is absent	→	RELEASE
	Dehydrofrozen <sup>1</sup>	→	→	
	A fully or partially cooked product <sup>2</sup>	→	→	
Dehydrated	Whole, sliced, or diced	Peel is <b>present</b>	Easily flakes off <b>Adheres</b> , not flaking off	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Peel is absent	→	RELEASE
	Flakes, granules, powder, or potato flour	→	→	
Cooked or canned <sup>3</sup>	→	→	→	

- 1 Potatoes that are cut, partially cooked by blanching, and then having half their moisture removed before freezing
- 2 For example, hash browns, French fries, mashed potatoes, oven baked potatoes, or roasted potatoes
- 3 Includes steamed partly processed potato screenings (peels)

**TABLE 3-22: Canadian Origin Preserved or Cooked Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs<sup>1</sup> Sealed in Containers**

RELEASE
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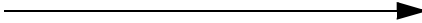
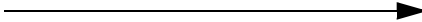
- 1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-23: Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If:	Then:
Fresh or frozen fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-24</a>
Dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-25</a>
Preserved fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-26</a>

**TABLE 3-24: Fresh or Frozen Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If:	And:	Then:
Bananas	From North, Central, or South America or their adjacent islands	RELEASE
	From outside the Americas	CONTACT CBP AI
Cannonball fruit, carob, or tamarind bean pod		RELEASE
<i>Cyperus</i> corm, lily bulb, waterchestnut, or waternut	Free from soil	
	Contaminated with soil	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Ethrogs (noncommercial shipments) <sup>1</sup>	Inspection reveals <b>neither</b> insect stings <b>nor</b> pests	RELEASE
	Inspection reveals insect stings or pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Mushroom or truffle	Free from soil, compost, or growing material	RELEASE
	Contaminated with growing material	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Potatoes	From New Zealand or Chile	CONTACT CBP AI <sup>2</sup>
	From <b>other than</b> New Zealand or Chile	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a plant listed above		CONTACT CBP AI


- 1 Only small amounts (1-3 fruits) in passenger baggage or mail qualify. Contact CBP AI for commercial shipments.
- 2 Written permit and inspection are required.

**TABLE 3-25: Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs<sup>1</sup> from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If:	Then:
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT CBP AI
Citrus of any kind	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> North American ginseng, or citrus	RELEASE <sup>2</sup>

- 1 If a garlic bulb, regulate as fresh (see [Table 3-24](#)).
- 2 May be subject to FDA regulations.

**TABLE 3-26: Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs Sealed in Containers from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If:	And is:	Then:
Commercially preserved and sealed (sterilized)		RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
Homemade	Cannonball fruit, carob, <i>Cyperus</i> corm, lily bulb, mushroom, tamarind bean pod, truffle, waterchestnut, or waternut	
	<b>Other than</b> a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

## U. S. Produce Returned

In most instances you can release fruits and vegetables if you can verify that they are of U. S. origin. Use accompanying documents on fruit and labels on containers to establish origin. If at any time you are in doubt of the produce's origin, regulate as if the produce were of foreign origin.



Fresh produce of foreign origin is often permitted to transit the United States on its way to Canada. Since the transiting produce may be prohibited entry into the United States, **don't let it back into the United States without PPQ's concurrence.** Apples, citrus, grapes, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sandpears are examples of fruits prohibited entry into the United States that may be allowed to transit.

### Evidence of Origin

Evidence of origin can come from labeling, sales receipts, and answers to your questions. Most often it will be the cumulative evidence that will confirm the origin of the produce.

### Citrus

In the case of citrus, **undeniable proof of origin** is an entry requirement. The only example of undeniable proof of origin is labeling declaring U.S. origin on a sealed, unopened bag of fruit.

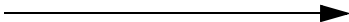


Since boxes of fruit are not sealed, **they would be denied entry.** Similarly, stickers on fruit are not undeniable proof of origin, since they can be easily removed or replaced.

**TABLE 3-27: Fresh Produce of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada**

If you can verify that the produce originated in:	And:	Then:
Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	Is in a sealed package bearing an official PPQ stamp impression "TREATED AND RELEASED" or "RELEASED"	RELEASE
	Is <b>not</b> in a sealed package or <b>lacks</b> the impression described above	CONTACT CBP AI
Originated in the continental United States	Is corn	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-28</a>
	Is <b>other than</b> corn	RELEASE

**TABLE 3-28: Corn of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada**

<b>If grown in:</b>	<b>And went to:</b>	<b>And returning to:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	British Columbia	Any location in the United States	RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	CONTACT CBP AI
		<b>Other than</b> one of the States above	RELEASE
<b>Other than</b> one of the States listed above		AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	CONTACT CBP AI
		<b>Other than</b> one of the States above	RELEASE

**Plant:** Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs  
U. S. Produce Returned

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# 3

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## Plant

### *Hay, Straw, and Grass*

#### Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-29: Canadian Origin Hay, Straw, and Grass**

If:	And:	Then:
Cannery waste or cobs, husks, shanks, or silks	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-30</a>
Hay	Foxtail millet, Johnson-grass, pearl millet, sorgho (sorghum), or Sudangrass	
	<b>Other than</b> a hay listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Fodder or stover	Corn, feterita, hegari, kafir, or sorgho (sorghum)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-30</a>
	<b>Other than</b> a fodder or stover listed above	RELEASE
Silage (ensilage)	Corn, hegari, or sorgho (sorghum)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-30</a>
	<b>Other than</b> a silage listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Straw	Broomcorn (broomstraw), and brooms	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-31</a>
	Rice <sup>1</sup>	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Hay, straw, grass, or similar plant material <b>not</b> listed in any of the cells above	→	RELEASE

1 Rice **cannot** be of Canadian origin but is included here since it is of high risk and may have entered Canada's commerce.

**TABLE 3-30: Canadian Origin Corn and Its Relatives (Adlay millet, Job's tears, Johnsongrass, Kaffir corn, Millet, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Sorghum, Teosinte, and Sudangrass)**

If:	Then:
An article made or crafted from cobs, husks, leaves, or stalks	RELEASE
Material that is intended primarily for animal feed (including such things as: cannery waste, cobs, fodder, hay, husks, shanks, silage, silks, and stover)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-32</a>

**TABLE 3-31: Canadian Origin Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw**

If the article is:	And consigned to:	And:	Then:
Brooms or broomstraw	_____→		RELEASE
Broomcorn	AZ, CA, CO, SC, TX, UT, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada."	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> certification that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	A State <b>other than</b> those listed in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

**TABLE 3-32: Canadian Origin Animal Feed Derived from Corn or its Relatives<sup>1</sup>**

If moving to:	And grown in:	And:	Then:
AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	British Columbia		RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "The material was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer, or was passed through a ½ Inch (1.25-cm) screen, or smaller, to exclude large cob and stem pieces."	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A State <b>other than</b> those listed in the cell above	_____→		RELEASE

<sup>1</sup> This table is for parts of the corn plant **other than** the grain. If the commodity is corn grain for animal feed, see [Table 3-74](#).



## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-33: Hay, Straw, and Grass from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

<b>If:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
Hay, straw, grass, or similar items including such things as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Rice straw and hulls, and articles constructed from its straw and hulls (baskets, brooms, handicrafts, insulating material, mats, and sandals)</li><li>◆ Sugarcane and its products (bagasse, chews, filtercake, sugarcane juice, and mud press)</li><li>◆ Wheat straw and articles constructed from its straw</li><li>◆ Articles made from corn</li></ul>	CONTACT CBP AI

**Plant:** Hay, Straw, and Grass  
Foreign Origin Other than Canada

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## Plant

### Timber Products

#### Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-34: Canadian Origin Timber Products<sup>1</sup>**



If:	And:	Then:
Forest litter, mulch, sawdust, or shavings	→	CONTACT CBP AI
Logs (including firewood)	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-35</a>
Lumber	A pine ( <i>Pinus</i> ) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to <a href="#">Table 3-36</a>
	A pine species <b>without</b> bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> a pine species	
Wood chips or bark chips	An ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> ) species	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-42</a>
	<b>Not</b> an ash species	CONTACT CBP AI

<sup>1</sup> Includes railroad crossties and mulch.

**TABLE 3-35: Canadian Origin Logs**

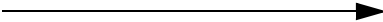
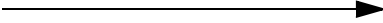
If:	Then:
A species of pine ( <i>Pinus</i> )	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-36</a>
A species of ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> )	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-40</a>
A species <b>other than</b> pine or ash	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-41</a>

**TABLE 3-36: Canadian Origin Pine Logs<sup>1</sup>**

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-37</a>
Ontario or Quebec		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-38</a>
A province <b>other than</b> those listed above	Accompanied by <b>both</b> of these documents:  1. A certification of origin <sup>2</sup> stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur <sup>3</sup>  2. A certification of origin and movement <sup>4</sup> stating that the logs were produced in and moved through an area of Canada where pine shoot beetle is not known to occur <sup>3</sup>	RELEASE
	<b>Without</b> the documents described above	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 See [Appendix G](#).
- 4 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-37: Pine Logs from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia**



<b>If from:</b>	<b>And destined to:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
		Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	<b>Without</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
		Accompanied by a certification of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	<b>Without</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-38: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements**

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-39</a>
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by <b>one</b> of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” <b>OR</b> 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing	
		<b>Without</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-39</a>
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		<b>Without</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-39: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements**

<b>If destined to:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle <sup>1</sup>	<b>Both</b> of the following conditions are met:  1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin and movement <sup>2</sup> that specifies the province or provinces where the logs were produced, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where produced  2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container) <sup>3</sup>	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with pine shoot beetle	Both of the following conditions are met:  1. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container)  2. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the logs were produced, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where produced. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ). If the logs have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ “These articles were produced on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” <b>or</b></li> <li>◆ “These articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” <b>or</b></li> <li>◆ “These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).”</li> </ul>	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs were produced and moved through, and stating that the logs were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 For firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

**TABLE 3-40: Ash Logs and Wood with Bark**



If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) <sup>1</sup>	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the shipment meets <b>one</b> of the following conditions:  ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27 cm during the debarking process.” <b>or</b> ,  ◆ The articles have been heat treated at a temperature of at least 71.1°C for a minimum of 75 minutes. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC.	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-41</a>
	<b>Lacks</b> IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties <b>not</b> regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory <sup>1</sup>	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer ( <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> ) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-41</a>
	<b>Lacks</b> PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories <b>not</b> regulated for EAB <sup>1</sup>	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-41</a>
	<b>Lacks</b> the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004 include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>) for more information.



**TABLE 3-41: Logs OTHER THAN Pine – Gypsy Moth Requirements**




If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by <b>one</b> of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” <b>OR</b> 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing	
		<b>Without</b> the above certification or proof of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		<b>Without</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-42: Ash Wood Chips or Bark Chips**

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) <sup>1</sup>	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter		PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Chips are 1 inch or less in diameter	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> IP or PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties <b>not</b> regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory <sup>1</sup>		Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that "The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer ( <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> ) does not occur, based on official surveys."	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories <b>not</b> regulated for EAB <sup>1</sup>		Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004 include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>) for more information.

## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-43: Timber Products<sup>1</sup> from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

CONTACT CBP AI

1 Includes railroad crossties, forest litter, and mulch.

# 3

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## Plant

### Live Plants

#### Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-44: Canadian Origin Live Plants**

If:	Then:
Houseplants (those grown or kept indoors)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-45</a>
Outdoor plants	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-54</a>

**TABLE 3-45: Canadian Origin Houseplants (Those Grown or Kept Indoors)**

If:	And:	Then:
A bamboo <sup>1</sup> or citrus <sup>2</sup>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES <sup>3</sup>	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-48</a>
A palm <sup>4</sup> that is <b>not</b> regulated by CITES	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate showing that the palm originated in Canada	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> certification that the palm originated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species that is a host of the swede midge ( <a href="#">Table 3-46</a> )	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-47</a>
A species of <i>Pelargonium</i> (geranium of florists, storksbill) or non-tuber bearing species of <i>Solanum</i> <sup>5</sup>	Is accompanied by <b>either</b> a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” <b>or</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ♦ “The consignment was produced in a facility that has been tested by an APHIS-approved test and found free of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race three biovar two,” <b>or</b> ♦ “ <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race three biovar two is not present in the country of origin.”	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>None</b> of the plants listed in the cells above	Grown in soil but <b>not</b> greenhouse grown	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-52</a>
	Greenhouse grown in soil or bare-rooted	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-53</a>

- 1 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.
- 2 The term “citrus” refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, *X Citrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus X paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus X tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).
- 3 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- 4 The palm family includes over 100 cultivated genera, some of which are prohibited entry into the United States. CFIA will not issue a phytosanitary certificate for prohibited plants.
- 5 Non-tuber bearing *Solanum* species include many cultivated species (such as eggplant, *S. melongena*, and Jerusalem cherry, *S. pseudocapsicum*) **other than** potato, *S. tuberosum*.

**TABLE 3-46: Reported Hosts of Swede Midge**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horseradish
<i>Brassica napus</i> (all varieties)	Includes: Rape, Colza, Rutabaga, Swede, Swedish Turnip, Siberian Kale, Hanover Salad, etc.
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (all varieties)	Includes: Wild Cabbage, Kale, Collards, Chinese Kale, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Head Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, etc.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (all varieties)	Chinese Cabbage, Rapini, Turnip
<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	Garden Cress
<i>Nasturtium amphibium</i>	Tall Nasturtium
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress
<i>Nasturtium palustre</i>	Marsh Watercress
<i>Nasturtium silvestre</i>	Creeping Watercress
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (all varieties)	Chinese Radish

**TABLE 3-47: Canadian Origin Hosts of Swede Midge**

<b>If from:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
<i>Ontario:</i> ♦ The city of Toronto  ♦ The counties of Brant, Dufferin, Durham, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Norfolk, Oxford, Simcoe, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, or York  <i>Quebec:</i> ♦ The counties of Communauté Urbaine de Montréal, Laval, or La Vallée-du-Richelieu	Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program (SMCP) and accompanied by the SMCP sticker indicating it meets the USDA requirements for entry	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY
All areas of Canada other than those listed above	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that indicates origin from a non-infested area of Canada, <b>or</b> Produced under the Canadian Greenhouse Certification Program and accompanied by the appropriate sticker indicating the material meets USDA requirements in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate, <b>or</b> Produced under the SMCP and accompanied by the appropriate sticker indicating the material meets USDA requirements in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate or the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY

**TABLE 3-48: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Grown Indoors**

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Grown at a greenhouse participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program <sup>1</sup>	CITES documents <sup>2</sup> accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port <sup>3</sup>	CONTACT PPQ or CBP AI
		<b>Not</b> entering a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer <sup>4</sup> .
	No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ
Grown at a greenhouse <b>not</b> participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program, or grown in soil but <b>not</b> greenhouse grown	→	→	GO to <b>Table 3-49</b>

- 1 Must be accompanied by **either** a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.
- 2 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.
- 3 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

**TABLE 3-49: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified**

If:	And:	Then:
CITES documents <sup>1</sup> accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port <sup>2</sup>	GO to <b>Table 3-50</b>
	<b>Not</b> entering a designated port	GO to <b>Table 3-51</b>
No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ

- 1 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. For CITES plants that are artificially propagated, the documentation must be a CFIA issued phytosanitary certificate that has a CITES Inventory Sheet attached. For CITES plants that were wild-collected, the documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.
- 2 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.

**TABLE 3-50: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; Entering at a Designated Port**

<b>If from:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	CONTACT CBP AI
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian PC with the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	CONTACT CBP AI
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

**TABLE 3-51: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; NOT Entering at a Designated Port**

<b>If from:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port <sup>1</sup> (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer <sup>2</sup> .
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian PC with the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port <sup>1</sup> (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer <sup>2</sup> .
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.
- 2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

**TABLE 3-52: Canadian Origin Houseplants in Soil**

If the plant is from:	And:	Then:
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a part of Canada described above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

**TABLE 3-53: Canadian Origin Greenhouse-grown Houseplants<sup>1</sup>**

If:	And:	Then:
A commercial shipment	Is accompanied by <b>either</b> a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," <b>or</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Not</b> a commercial shipment		USE <a href="#">Table 3-52</a> above

1 Example: Tropical foliage plants.



**TABLE 3-54: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants**

If the plants are:	And:	Then:
Bedding plants grown in a greenhouse	Accompanied by <b>either</b> a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," <b>or</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY <sup>1</sup>
Bamboo <sup>2</sup> or citrus <sup>3</sup>	→	
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES <sup>4</sup>	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-49</a>
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp. (ash)	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-55</a>
Pome <sup>5</sup> , stone fruit <sup>6</sup> , or grape	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-56</a>
A species of berry belonging to the genus <i>Rubus</i> <sup>7</sup>	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-57</a>
A species that is a host of the swede midge ( <a href="#">Table 3-46</a> )	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-47</a>
<b>Other than</b> above	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-58</a>

**1 NOTE: THE 25 MILE RULE IS NO LONGER IN EFFECT!**

2 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.

3 The term "citrus" refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, *XCitrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus X paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus X tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).

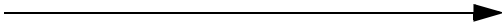
4 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

5 For example: apple, pear, quince, or flowering quince.

6 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

7 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

**TABLE 3-55: Canadian Origin *Fraxinus* spp. (Ash) Plants**

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) <sup>1</sup>		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties <b>not</b> regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory <sup>1</sup>	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer ( <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> ) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-64</a>
	<b>Lacks</b> IP and PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, “The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-64</a>
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories <b>not</b> regulated for EAB <sup>1</sup> or golden nematode	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004 include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>) for more information.

**TABLE 3-56: Canadian Origin Pome, Stone Fruit, or Grape Plants**

If the plant is:	And from:	And:	Then:
Apple or taken from apple trees (species of <i>Malus</i> )	British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “the material is free of the apple ermine moth or grown in an area not known to be infested” <b>and</b> that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-63</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-64</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<i>Prunus</i> spp. ( stone fruit) <sup>1</sup>	—————→		CONTACT CBP AI
Flowering quince ( <i>Chaenomeles</i> ), pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> ), or quince ( <i>Cydonia</i> ), or taken from these trees; or grape ( <i>Vitis</i> )	—————→	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-63</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

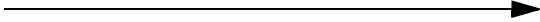
1 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

**TABLE 3-57: Canadian Origin *Rubus* Species<sup>1</sup> Outdoor Plants**

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(e) have been met.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-63</a>
<b>Lacks</b> the certification described in the cell above	CONTACT CBP AI

1 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

**TABLE 3-58: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants OTHER THAN Ash, Bamboo, Bedding Plants, Citrus, Grape, Pome, *Rubus* spp., Stone Fruit, or Swede Midge Hosts**

If the plant is:	And:	Then:
Barberry ( <i>Berberis</i> ), hop ( <i>Humulus</i> ), Oregon grape ( <i>Mahonia</i> ), or <i>Mahoberberis</i>	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate <b>and</b> a Postentry Import Permit (PPQ Form 587) that allows the specific genus into the State of destination	CONTACT CBP AI
	<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Postentry Import Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species of <i>Pelargonium</i> (geranium of florists, storksbill) or non-tuber bearing species of <i>Solanum</i> <sup>1</sup>	Accompanied by <b>either</b> a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” <b>or</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations:  ◆ “The consignment was produced in a facility that has been tested by an APHIS-approved test and found free of <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race three biovar two,” <b>or</b>  ◆ “ <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race three biovar two is not present in the country of origin.”	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A tree or shrub with roots and persistent woody stems <b>other than</b> <i>Berberis</i> , <i>Mahonia</i> , or <i>Mahoberberis</i>	A species of <i>Pinus</i> (Pine)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-59</a>
	A woody plant <b>other than</b> pine	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-63</a>
Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks		RELEASE
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see <a href="#">Appendix F</a> for a list)	Accompanied by, and in compliance with, PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds <sup>2</sup>	
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grass sod or any plant <b>other than</b> those listed above <sup>3</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE <sup>4</sup>
	<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Non-tuber bearing *Solanum* species include many cultivated species (such as eggplant, *S. melongena*, and Jerusalem cherry, *S. pseudocapsicum*) **other than** potato, *S. tuberosum*.

2 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

3 All outdoor plants must meet golden nematode requirements (see [Table 3-63](#)). Woody plants, in addition, must meet gypsy moth requirements (see [Table 3-64](#)).

4 Promptly forward the original of the phytosanitary certificate to the nearest PPQ office (or HOLD for pickup by PPQ if you have been so instructed). Return a copy of the phytosanitary certificate to the importer.

**TABLE 3-59: Canadian Origin Pine Trees with Roots<sup>1</sup>**

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-60</a>
Ontario or Quebec		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-61</a>
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A province or area <b>other than</b> those listed in the two cells above	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur <sup>2</sup>	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Canadian pine trees with roots are subject to requirements for golden nematode, gypsy moth, and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., check to make sure golden nematode requirements are met, then determine the requirements for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle.
- 2 See [Appendix G](#).

**TABLE 3-60: Pine Trees with Roots from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia**

<b>If from:</b>	<b>And destined to:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur <sup>1</sup>	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

**TABLE 3-61: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements**

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-62</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-62</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-62</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur <sup>1</sup>	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-62</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.


**TABLE 3-62: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements**

<b>If destined to:</b>	<b>And:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle <sup>1</sup>	<b>Both</b> of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container)	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with pine shoot beetle	<b>Both</b> of the following conditions are met: 1. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container) 2. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ). If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “These articles were produced on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ).” <b>or</b> ◆ “These articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” <b>or</b> ◆ “These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ).”	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

<sup>1</sup> See [Appendix G](#).



**TABLE 3-63: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Golden Nematode Requirements**

If from:	And:	Then:
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, “The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation.”	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a part of Canada described above		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-64</a>

**TABLE 3-64: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Gypsy Moth Requirements**

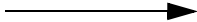
If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth <sup>1</sup>	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with <b>one</b> of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees or shrubs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” <b>or</b> ◆ “The trees or shrubs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur <sup>1</sup>	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-65: Live Plants from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If:	And:	Then:
Moving in-bond to PPQ inspection stations at: <b>Beltsville</b> , MD; <b>Linden</b> , NJ; or <b>Seattle</b> , WA		1. ALLOW TO PROCEED, 2. MAKE A CONSUMPTION ENTRY if possible, then 3. FORWARD SHIPMENT UNDER SPECIAL MANIFEST (C.R., Art. 12.11) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Not</b> moving in-bond as described above	Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks	RELEASE
	Neither spawn nor bricks	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 If you want confirmation that the special manifested material reached the plant inspection station, forward one copy of the manifest to the inspection station. The copy will be receipted or stamped "RELEASED" and returned to the port of entry.

## U. S. Plants Returned

**TABLE 3-66: All plants, U.S. Returned**

If the plants:	And:	Then:
Were taken to Canada for growing at summer homes or greenhouses	Are accompanied by <b>either</b> : ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Reexport Certificate; <b>or</b> ◆ A U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> either a Canadian or U.S. certificate as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Are a commercial shipment	Are accompanied by such proof of origin from the U.S. that they would be eligible for an American goods returned entry	RELEASE
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by sufficient proof of U.S. origin	CONTACT CBP AI
Are a refused shipment <sup>1</sup>		

- 1 Infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests

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### *Pressed Plants*

#### All Origins

**TABLE 3-67: Pressed Plants and Herbarium Specimens from All Countries<sup>1</sup>**

If:	Then:
Dried plants, without seeds or fruits, permanently mounted on sheets and labeled for use in scientific study <sup>2</sup>	RELEASE
Plants mounted in plastic or preserved in a fluid	
<b>Not</b> as described in the two cells above	CONTACT CBP AI

1 Includes herbarium specimens for botanical collections.

2 Except Federal noxious weeds and parasitic species (refer to [Appendix F](#)).



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### Screenings from Seed

#### Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-68: Canadian Origin Screenings<sup>1</sup> from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed<sup>2</sup>**

If intended for:	And:	And:	Then:
Processing or manufacturing	Corn	—————→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-69</a>
	<b>Barley, buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, millet, oats, proso, rye, sorghum, (including broomcorn), soybean, or wheat</b>	Accompanied by a declaration “screening for processing, not for seeding”	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the declaration described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	<b>None</b> of the crops listed above	Moving to an establishment for processing listed in <a href="#">Appendix D</a>	RELEASE <sup>3</sup>
		<b>Not moving</b> to an approved establishment	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Neither processing nor</b> manufacturing	—————→		

- 1 Screenings are small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.
- 2 See the [Procedures](#) section for a list of agricultural and vegetable seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act. **If you cannot tell what crop the screenings were collected from, CONTACT CBP AII**
- 3 **Send a copy of the invoice and entry summary to the Seed Examination Facility at the following address:**

Seed Examination Facility  
PPQ-APHIS-USDA  
Building 580 BARC-E  
Beltsville, MD 20705

**TABLE 3-69: Canadian Origin Screenings<sup>1</sup> from Corn**

If:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by <b>both</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate <b>and</b> evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit <sup>2</sup>	Accompanied by a declaration “screening for processing, not for seeding”	RELEASE
	<b>Lacks</b> the declaration above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Lacking either</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate <b>or</b> evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit <sup>2</sup>	—————→	

- 1 Screenings are the small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.
- 2 Evidence would include either a copy of the permit (with the number 41 followed by three to five digits in Block 1) or this permit number written on the Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.

## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-70: Screenings<sup>1</sup> from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed<sup>2</sup> from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

CONTACT CBP AI
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- 1 Screenings are the small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.
- 2 See the [Procedures](#) section for a list of agricultural and vegetable seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act.

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### *Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting*

#### All Origins

**TABLE 3-71: Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting from All Countries**

If:	And from:	Then:
Processed	A foreign country <b>other than</b> Canada	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-72</a>
	Canada or U. S. returned	RELEASE
Raw (unprocessed)	A foreign country <b>other than</b> Canada	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-73</a>
	Canada or U. S. returned	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-74</a>

#### Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-72: Processed Seeds and Nuts for Eating from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If grain or seed is:	And:	Then:
Milled into <b>flour</b>	—————→	RELEASE
Coarsely milled ( <b>meal</b> )	Wheat <sup>1</sup>	CONTACT CBP AI
	<b>Other than</b> wheat	RELEASE
<b>Processed by heat</b> (for example popped popcorn, puffed wheat, roasted coffee, or peanut)	—————→	
<b>Split</b> (like split pea)	Fava bean or lentil	CONTACT CBP AI
	<b>Other than</b> fava beans or lentils	RELEASE
Polished rice	Basmati variety or red rice	CONTACT CBP AI
	Other varieties	RELEASE
Shelled, dry nuts	Acorn or chestnut	CONTACT CBP AI
	Neither acorn nor chestnut	RELEASE
Processed <b>insufficiently</b> to eliminate pests	—————→	CONTACT CBP AI

<sup>1</sup> May be manifested as bran, clears, cream of wheat, farina, ground wheat, hulls, middlings, offal, pollards, red dog, sharps, shorts, standard middlings, or thistle sharps.

**TABLE 3-73: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating from a Foreign Country  
OTHER THAN Canada**

If the seeds or nuts are:	And:	And:	Then:
Acorn, chestnut, corn or its relatives <sup>1</sup> , cucurbit <sup>2</sup> , cumin, fava bean, kola, lentil, mango, niger, rough pea, or wheat	_____	_____➔	CONTACT CBP AI
Coconut	Have milk	The husk is present	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The husk is <b>absent</b>	CONTACT CBP AI
	Lack milk	_____➔	RELEASE
Coffee	Roasted	_____➔	
	Unroasted	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Moving to <b>other than</b> Hawaii or Puerto Rico	RELEASE
Macadamia	With husk or shell	_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Shelled	_____➔	RELEASE
Noxious weeds or parasitic plants (see <a href="#">Appendix F</a> for a list)		_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Peanut	Raw	From Burkina Faso, China, Cote d' Ivoire, India, Japan, Senegal, Thailand, or Philippines	
		From <b>other than</b> above	RELEASE
	Roasted	_____➔	
Rice	Brown or polished	Basmati variety or red rice	CONTACT CBP AI
		Other varieties	RELEASE
	With or in hulls	_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not listed above	_____	_____➔	RELEASE

1 Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.

2 Cucurbits include cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon.



## Canadian Origin or U.S. Produce Returned

**TABLE 3-74: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating, Animal Feed, and Other than Planting, Such as Sprouting for Consumption Uses, Research, and Arts and Crafts from Canada or Returning to the U.S.**

If:	And declared of:	And:	Then:
Corn <sup>1</sup>	U.S. origin	Accompanied by documentation showing U.S. origin	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> the documentation described above	CONTACT CBP AI
	Canadian origin	Accompanied by a Canadian certification of origin and evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit <sup>2</sup>	RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> either a permit or the certification described above	CONTACT CBP AI
<i>Prunus</i> spp. (stone fruit) <sup>3</sup> or niger	_____→	_____→	
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see <a href="#">Appendix F</a> for a list)	_____→	_____→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> seeds or nuts listed above	_____→	_____→	RELEASE

- 1 Including shelled corn, yellow dent corn, and high moisture corn.
- 2 Evidence would include either a copy of the permit (with the number 41 followed by three to five digits in Block 1) or this permit number written on the Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.
- 3 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.



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### Seeds for Planting

#### Canadian Origin

**TABLE 3-75: Seeds for Planting from All Origins**

If the origin of the seed is:	Then:
Canada	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-76</a>
A foreign country <b>other than</b> Canada	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-79</a>
United States (returned)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-80</a>

**TABLE 3-76: Canadian Origin Seed for Planting**

If the seed is:	And:	Then:
A Federal noxious weed seed or a parasitic plant seed (see <a href="#">Appendix F</a> for a list)	Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds	RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An Agricultural (field) or Vegetable seed (see Chapter 5: <a href="#">Procedures</a> for a list)	_____→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-77</a>
Neither a noxious weed, parasitic plant, field, nor vegetable seed	_____→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-78</a>

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

**TABLE 3-77: Canadian Origin Agricultural or Vegetable Seed**

If seed is:	And:	Then:
Rice	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588) <sup>1</sup>	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: <a href="#">Procedures</a> )
	<b>Lacks</b> evidence of the permit described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Corn	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA issued permit <sup>1</sup>	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: <a href="#">Procedures</a> )
	<b>Lacks</b> the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Okra or kenaf <sup>2</sup>	_____→	CONTACT PPQ
<b>Not</b> one of the crops in the three cells above	_____→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: <a href="#">Procedures</a> )

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

2 Okra or kenaf must enter at a port with a plant inspection station.

**TABLE 3-78: Canadian Origin Seed which is Neither Field nor Vegetable Seed**

If seed is:	And is:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry ( <i>Berberis</i> ), <i>Mahoberberis</i> , niger, or Oregon grape, holly grape ( <i>Mahonia</i> )	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Lacks</b> evidence of the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Adlay millet, Job's tears, or teosinte	Accompanied by <b>both</b> of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate (or Certificate of Seed Analysis, CFIA Form 5289, or Seed Export Label, CFIA 5309 <sup>2</sup> ) <b>and</b> 2. A copy of a USDA issued permit	RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Lacks</b> the above documents	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Not</b> one of the plants listed above	Accompanied by <b>one</b> of the following documents: ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ◆ A Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309) <sup>2</sup> ◆ A Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289) ◆ A Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Lacking</b> one of the above documents	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.
- 2 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

## Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-79: Seed from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada**

If the seed is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry ( <i>Berberis</i> ), citrus, coconut, <i>Mahonia</i> , <i>Mahoberberis</i> , niger, sugarcane, or wild rice	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Broadbean, broomcorn, corn, cotton, emmer, fava bean, foxtail millet, guineagrass, hibiscus, Japanese millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, kenaf, lentil, napiergrass, okra, panicgrass, peanut, pearl millet, proso millet, rice, rough pea, sorghum, sorghum alnum, sorghum-sudangrass, sorgrass, spelt, sudangrass, sweetpea ( <i>Lathyrus</i> ), switchgrass, teosinte, triticale, vetch, or wheat	→	→	CONTACT CBP AI
An agricultural (A) or vegetable (V) seed (see Chapter 5: <b>Procedures</b> for a list) and <b>not</b> listed above	→	→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: <b>Procedures</b> )
A Federal Noxious Weed or parasitic plant (see <b>Appendix F</b> for a list)	→	Accompanied by and in compliance with PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit <sup>1</sup>	RELEASE <sup>2</sup>
		<b>Not</b> accompanied by PPQ Form 526	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than those listed above	→	→	GO to <b>Table 5-3</b> in Chapter 5: <b>Procedures</b>

1 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

2 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

## U. S. Seed Returned

**TABLE 3-80: U.S. Seed Returned<sup>1</sup>**

If the seed is:	And:	And the seed is:	Then:
Agricultural or vegetable	You are convinced that the seed's origin <sup>2</sup> is the United States <b>or</b> the seed was cleared in the U.S. <sup>2, 3</sup>	→	RELEASE
	You are reasonably sure that the seed's origin is the United States, but all conditions are <b>not</b> met	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 5-2</a> in the <a href="#">Procedures</a> section and treat as Canadian origin seed
	You doubt that the seed's origin <sup>2</sup> is the United States or that the seed was cleared in the U.S.	→	CONTACT CBP AI
Other than agricultural or vegetable	<b>One</b> of the following conditions is met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The seed is accompanied by a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309)<sup>4</sup> <b>or</b></li> <li>◆ You are convinced that the seed's origin<sup>5</sup> is the United States <b>or</b></li> <li>◆ The seed was cleared in the U.S.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	→	RELEASE
		Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate or a Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289)	CONTACT CBP AI
	<b>None</b> of the above conditions apply	Not accompanied by either of the above forms	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If shipment is refused (infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests) CONTACT PPQ.
- 2 To establish proof of U.S. origin, the importer must provide the following documentation:
  - ◆ Export documents indicating the quantity of seed and number of containers, the date of exportation from the United States, the distinguishing marks on the containers at the time of exportation, and the name and address of the United States exporter; and
  - ◆ A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not admitted into the commerce of that country; and
  - ◆ A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not commingled with other seed after being exported to that country.
- 3 The U.S. Customs entry form must be stamped "I & R" and documentation of sale from a U.S. company to a Canadian company must be present.
- 4 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.
- 5 A U.S. issued Phytosanitary Certificate must be present.

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## Plant

### *Spices*

#### All Origins

**TABLE 3-81: Spices from All Origins**

If the origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada	_____	_____→	RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
<b>Other than</b> Canada	Cumin	_____→	CONTACT CBP AI
	Dried citrus or citrus peel	_____→	
	<b>Other than</b> cumin or dried citrus	Bagged in <b>used</b> burlap or jute (gunny sack)	INSPECT and RELEASE <sup>1</sup>
		<b>Not</b> packed as described above	

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

**Plant:** Spices  
All Origins

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## Plant

### *Sugarcane*

#### All Origins

**TABLE 3-82: Sugarcane and Its Products**

<b>If the product is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
<b>Bagasse</b> , bagacillo, or stalk residue	CONTACT CBP AI
Bagasse ashes	RELEASE
The <b>cane</b> or portions of the cane (stem), even if peeled (called <b>chews</b> )	CONTACT CBP AI
<b>Filtercake</b> , filter-press cake, <b>mud press</b> , or mud-press cake	RELEASE
<b>Juice</b> extracted from sugarcane	CONTACT CBP AI
<b>Molasses</b> , blackstrap molasses, baglomolasses, or syrup	RELEASE
A product <b>not</b> listed in the six cells above	CONTACT CBP AI

**Plant:** Sugarcane  
All Origins

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